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MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE MOVED INTO THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

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FOR CASH,

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Store system to the Public without the

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CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN'S STORES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS, LIMITED.

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OILMAN'S STORES.

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OILMAN'S STORES.

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WINES, &c.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

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SAOON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

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(1848).

HUNT'S 3-STAR HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

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FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

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NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.

MARASALO.

EASTERN AMERICAN CIDER.

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MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

—

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SANDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

—

ALB and PORTER, in hogsheads.

—

TO LET, FROM 1ST MAY.

SHOPS and GODOWNS, and STOR-

AGE, at No. 55 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,

(opposite the Temperance Hall). Also,

BEDROOMS, SERVANTS and KITCHEN AC-

COMMODATION.

Apply to

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers through route for

NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-

CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and

Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Deucalion, Captain PERRY, will be

despatched at above on

SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

—

FOR SHANGHAI

The Steamship

Ningpo, Capt. W. Potts, will be

despatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at

4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

—

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

—

FOR TIENTSIN.

The Co.'s Chartered

Steamship

Lido, Captain LEROUX, will be

despatched at above on SUNDAY, the 19th

instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

—

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

—

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE,

AND SAIGON.

—

THE Company's S.S. Celebes having ar-

rived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their

Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for

counter-signature, and to take immediate

delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impounding the discharge will be at

once landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

To-day's Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPARTURE.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship

Simatira

will leave for the above

places on MONDAY, 20th inst., at 3 p.m.,

instead of as previously advertised.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

—

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,

VENICE, TRIESTE,

PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

—

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

—

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSEAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,

TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK

AND BOSTON.

—

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

VROOY, Captain A. C. LOGGIE, with

Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched

from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY

and SUEZ CANAL, on FRIDAY, the

24th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until

10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office

until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuable for Europe will be

transhipped at Colombo, Tea and Gen-

eral Cargo for London will be conveyed

via Bombay without transshipment, arriving

one week later than by the ordinary direct

route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are

required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desiring to insure their bag-

gage can do so on application at the Com-

pany's Office.

N.B.—This Steamship takes Cargo and Pas-

sengers for MARSEILLES.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1885.

—

Not Responsible for Debts.

—

either the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

—

ANSA BERTHA, German barque, Capt. H.

Krauss.—Simonsen & Co.

—

BLACKBURN, British ship, Capt. Hore.

—Russell & Co.

—

K. Hagan.—Atkinson, Bell & Co.

—

JAO. M. CLERK, American barque, Capt.

J. T. Couant.—H. J. H. Tripp.

—

MARITIA, British barque, Captain A.

McPherson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

—

NEW CITY, British ship, Captain J. C.

Bray.—Melchers & Co.

—

REURUBO, American ship, Capt. Holmes.

—Russell & Co.

—

THORVA, British ship, Capt. Colin Fraser.

—Messageries Maritimes.

—

WILWOOD, American barque, Capt. C.

A. Sawyer.—Russell & Co.

—

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16, 1885.

Deucalion, British steamer, 1,374, Purdy,

Liverpool March 3, and Singapore April 10,

General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

—

Medita, German steamer, from Whampoa.

—

Pookang, British steamer, 690, Hogg,

Shanghai April 12, General.—EARDINE,

MATTHESON & Co.

—

Benewee, British steamer, 1,497, Alex.

Thomson, Saigon April 12, Rice.—GIBB,

LIVINGSTON & Co.

—

Hilly, German barque, 860, C. L. Henne,

Yokohama April 1, Ballast.—WILKIE & Co.

—

Adowa, British steamer, 1,111, Lieut. W.

F. Cabrita, R.N.R., Bombay March 26.

Colonbo 31 and Singapore April 9, General.

—P. & O. S. N. Co.

—

Cidra, Dutch steamer, 1,423, J. Grebo

do Haard, Saigon April 13, General.—JAN-

DINE, MATTHESON & Co.

—

Hindostan, British ship, 1,547, W. B.

Minchin, Hamburg November 14, 1884.

General.—OBERG.

—

DEPARTURES.

April 15.

Swift, British gun-vessel, for a cruise.

Volta, French corvette, for Saigon.

—

Kerguelen, French corvette, for Saigon.

Tannan, for Sydney.

Wagrien, for Amoy.

Mont Lebanon, for Saigon.

—

Vart, for Saigon.

Amoy, for Takao.

Vespasian, for Saigon.

Glenelg, for Shanghai.

Pookang, for Whampoa.

Kang Beng, for Swatow.

Energia, for Yokohama.

Ulysses, for Singapore.

Wingang, for Singapore.

Japan, for Singapore.

—

CLEARED.

Polymnia, for Kobe.

Crisander, for Whampoa.

Fidilio, for Whampoa.

Deucalion, for Amoy.

Elar, for Hongkong.

Medita, for Chiofo.

—

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Deucalion, from Liverpool, &c., Miss

Wetherstone, and 150 Chinese from Straits.

Per Pookang, from Shanghai, Mr and

Mrs Schultz and servant, 3 Europeans dock,

and 70 Chinese.

Per Benewee, from Saigon, 5 Chinese.

Per Widda, from Yokohama, Mr C.

Stackman.

Per Adowa, from Singapore, &c., 135

Chinese.

Per Cidra, from Saigon, 67 Chinese.

Per Hindostan, from Hamburg, Mr Carl

Mett.

—

DEPARTED.

Per Tannan, for Port Darwin, 3 Eu-

ropeans in charge; for Sydney, 9 Euro-

peans in charge; for Adelaide, Mr and

Mrs Fung Sang; for various Ports, 53

Chinese.

Per Mount Lebanon, for Saigon, 12 Chi-

nese.

Per Vart, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.

Per Glenelg, for Shanghai 1 European.

Per Vespasian, for Saigon, 8 Chinese.

Per Japan, for Singapore, Christianize,

and 773 Chinese; for Calcutta, Mr and Mrs

Gibney, Mr and Mrs S. G. G. R. S. and Mrs

Wragham, and 731 Chinese.

Per Kang Beng, for Swatow, 1 European,

and 200 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, from Singapore, &c., 6 Europeans.

TO DEPART.

Per Polymnia, for Kobe, 1 European.

Per Deucalion, for Amoy, 1 European,

and 68 Chinese.

—

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Deucalion reports:

First part of passage fine weather, with

por value. And little surprise need be felt if the estimate thus formed is not a high one. Until Russia retires it would, we fear, be premature to calculate upon a peaceful settlement of the troubles on the Afghan frontier.

In referring to the official record of the minute read by His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council on the 1st April, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th instant, we observe that an explanatory phrase has been introduced into the minute regarding the question of a direct cable between here and Singapore that did not form part of the minute read, viz.—“It appears that the Company would require a guarantee of £20,000 yearly for twenty years.” Now, though we do not attach any importance to the emendation in this particular instance, we heartily disapprove of the practice of altering and emending the official record of the meetings, having a vivid recollection of the evils of this system under a former regime. In connection with these remarks, we would also point out that it would give a much fairer and more correct idea of what was the actual state of affairs with regard to any question discussed, were some notion given of what was said by the members who put and supported resolutions and questions. At present, the record gives an entirely one-sided view of any question discussed, for, while we have the Governor's minutes published in full, the statements made by the other members are wholly omitted, the record containing itself to saying “the hon so and so moved the following resolution,” “the hon so and so seconded, and addressed the Council,” “the hon so and so addressed the Council.” A record of this nature is worse than useless, and misrepresents questions by only giving one side. In Governor Kennedy's time, the remarks made by each member were given in *extenso*, or nearly so, and the record, in representing the unofficial view as well as the gubernatorial, was of some value.

To-day, we have received further confirmation of the seizure of the British steamer *Ping-on*. It appears that the *Ping-on* was captured by the cruiser *D'Estimote*, off Taiwan, on the evening of the 11th instant, with 900 Chinese troops on board. The *Ping-on* was then taken to the Pescadores, where, on the 12th, the troops were transferred to the *Bayard*, Admiral Courbet's flagship. By this time, so the story goes, Admiral Courbet had received news of the signing of a peace protocol, and was aware of the armistice, at which he is said to have been greatly incensed. On the night of the 12th, about 50 of the captive soldiers jumped overboard, and of these 25 escaped, and it is said several were shot while they were in the water and 14 were re-captured and brought back to the *Bayard*. On the following morning those who were re-captured were taken on shore and shot. It is also said that the unfortunate men were compelled to stand in line while their graves were being dug.

While trusting that the affair has been painted blacker than it really should be, we are inclined to fear that the report is substantially correct. It is surely to be hoped that this allegation will have no serious effect on the conclusion of peace; and we trust that some explanation may be forthcoming from the French naval authorities.

Of course, if the Chinese troops were legitimate prisoners of war, which we are inclined to think they were not, Admiral Courbet, in ordering the men to be shot, may have been acting fully within his rights under the usages of international warfare. On this question, we quote the following paragraphs from Mr. Ferguson's newly-compiled *Manual on International Law*—

“6. Prisoners of war are subject to the laws and regulations in force in the army in whose power they are.

Arms may be used against any escaping prisoner attempting to escape. If retaken he is subject to summary punishment (cases *disciplinaires*) or to a stricter surveillance.

If, after having escaped, he is again made prisoner, he is not liable to any punishment for his previous escape.

At the same time, we are strongly impelled to characterize Admiral Courbet's action in this matter as being unnecessary cruel and severe. If the offence for which the men suffered had been insubordination and they had attempted to overcome their captors, there might then have been sufficient cause for the adoption of a drastic measure of this kind. But their offence would appear to have been simply that of attempting to escape without offering violence, and the civilised world will no doubt heartily condemn the severity of the sentence, not to call it by a harsher name, that was carried out against them. However, as we have already said, we hope that some explanation of the matter will be forthcoming, and that it will not lead to any difficulty in finally arranging peace.

Tan Iku, for Tientsin, left Shanghai on the 10th instant.

Tan Iku, for Tientsin, left Shanghai on the 10th instant.

On the morning of the 8th instant the tugboat *Rocket* went down to the New Dock at Shanghai to tow the *Wharfedale* to Hong-kow, but had the misfortune to run into the *Wharfedale* and damage her to the extent of upwards of £1,000.

The news that the French searching squadron has been directed to fire a salute upon the *Kowloon* passes with the remains of Sir Harry Parkes will be received with great satisfaction. Graceful and delicate attention like these do a great deal to strengthen the cordials between the two nations; and the French nation is *facile princeps* in the art of exercising these amenities.—*Courier*.

After two days' debate the House of Commons approved, on the 27th March, of the Egyptian Convention, by 254 votes against 246. In the course of the debate on Lord C. Bruce's motion, condemning the Egyptian Convention, Mr. Gladstone laid stress upon the necessity of the Convention, and said that fears that the Convention would lead to foreign interference in Egypt were groundless.

Admiral Dowell is watching the Russian fleet very closely. On the 6th inst. news having spread that the Russian gunboat *Gornostay* was to leave Tientsin immediately for an unknown destination, H.B.M.'s gunboat *Merlin* which was also at Tientsin, immediately proceeded to Taku and anchored outside the bar. The *Gornostay* had a good quantity of coal on board and was prepared for a long voyage, but when *Merlin* was applied for to take her out of the bar, the pilot was not to follow the *Gornostay* as reported, but as still being at Tientsin, under steam, waiting for a pilot. The *Merlin* was at Taku Bar ready to follow the Russian, and it was reported that another British man-of-war was cruising in the Gulf of Pechili on the look out for the *Gornostay*.—*Courier*.

The Governor of Honan reports the capture, first and last, of eleven members of a secret society, ten of whom have admitted to and been proved guilty of acts of robbery and sedition, and have been summarily executed and their heads exposed at the scene of their crime; the other, whose guilt is not so flagrant, being kept as a witness against the leader of the movement and some members of the gang who are still at large. The leader, Kuo I-feng by name, a native of Hsing-chu in Hupai, had induced the above criminals to join themselves together by a sworn compact into a league under his direction to plot against the Prince. Strict orders have been given for the arrest of the said Kuo I-feng and the remainder of the gang, and the authorities have been directed to take measures for the registration of all strangers and aliens in their respective jurisdictions.—*N. C. D. News*.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a summary, containing the most important points, of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday regarding the incorporation of the *Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong*.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council resume consideration of the bill, and then proposed his amendment, namely to strike out the words after *Vicar Apostolic*—“of Hongkong” and insert in their place the words “of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong.”

The Hon. P. Ryrie proposed, as a counter amendment, that they adopt the suggestion contained in the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Governor, and insert in the bill the words “of Hongkong” and not use the title *Vicar Apostolic*. He proposed that they incorporate John T. Rainmond, Titular Bishop of Acauth, instead of *Vicar Apostolic*.

The amendment was not seconded. Hon. W. Keewick, I venture to propose as another amendment that this should be an Ordinance for the Incorporation of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith instead of the *Vicar Apostolic*. I do not know whether that would answer the purpose.

The Hon. P. Ryrie—That was the first suggestion made by this Bill—that we should give it some name and incorporate it. That was the idea when it was first brought forward.

The Attorney-General—I apprehend, your Excellency, that the matter is not open to discussion at the present moment, as neither amendment has been seconded.

The Hon. P. Ryrie—I beg to second the amendment of my hon. friend opposite (the Hon. W. Keewick). I would remain with reference to this amendment that the case of Hongkong is a case which is not analogous to Hongkong. It was formerly a Spanish colony, and a large portion of the population of that colony are Roman Catholics, and the Government has therefore been desirous of satisfying them as regards the matter of a case which cannot be compared to this colony.

The Attorney-General—Now that the second amendment has been seconded, it is, I apprehend, competent to members to discuss the matter. Therefore I propose to discuss the matter with reference to the Council as far as I can raise reasons why that proposal should not be adopted. I do not propose to go into the very large question of which of the two titles might be the more preferable, because neither the Attorney-General nor the hon. friend opposite has advanced any reason or shown any cause for altering the proposed title in the way they have moved to do. But I think there is something in the position in which this matter stands which makes it very desirable that without substantial cause the Council should not attempt to alter more than by the amendment I have proposed the terms by which the proposed corporation is described in the Bill. The correspondence is now public, and the course which has been taken with reference to this matter explains itself in the papers which have been laid before the Council; and it will there be seen that in the very first stage of the matter an objection was taken that Bishop Rainmond, in his application to the Government, did not define precisely what he meant by the title, and that it was he sought to incorporate, or by what title. In paragraph 4 in your Excellency's despatch to the Secretary of State you say—“but as the Attorney-General remarks, he does not state to whom or to what the Sacred Congregation is to be incorporated, and that it is not clear whether the Bishop of Acauth (Bishop Rainmond's title) or to the Sacred Congregation, or to the *Vicar Apostolic*, or otherwise; nor does he say who or what the Sacred Congregation is, or with what authority he applies for the incorporation of the Sacred Congregation.” Bishop Rainmond was called upon to supply that information, and his answer, which is very full and complete, is to be found in enclosure 7 of the despatches. He there says—“I did not say who and what the Sacred Congregation is, because I thought the Government would be able to find out the meaning of the word. To avoid all misunderstanding I will give the definition from Professor Camilli's lectures on Canon Law delivered in the Roman Pontifical Seminary, and therefore very accurate.” He then pro-

ceeds to give the definition, and then he quotes further from the same authority the definition of the nature of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, and then he goes on to the following clause, and then he quotes the next question on what authority he applies on behalf of the Propagation, and he supplies all the information asked for, and this, together with his own application for the incorporation of a body representing the Sacred Congregation in this colony, is transmitted to the Secretary of State. The matter is considered by the Secretary of State. I should say Your Excellency applied to the Secretary of State for instructions, and I read the despatch as follows:—“However, at the request of Bishop Rainmond I forward the case in its present incomplete form, with the hope that your Lordship will furnish me with detailed instructions as to the course to be pursued in the present instance, and the full instructions as to the guiding principles which should be followed in other colonies. In particular, it is desired to have a draft of a Bill which has been sanctioned, in similar instances, elsewhere.”

It is in response to that application that the Secretary of State says—“I enclose copies of two Ordinances of the Legislature of Trinidad which may be of use to you in dealing with the question. I shall have no objection to the enactment of an Ordinance containing the following provisions:—“I should incorporate either the person for the time being holding some office in the Church of Rome in Hongkong, e.g., the Bishop or the *Vicar Apostolic* as in the case of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Port of Spain under the Ordinance of No. 16 of 1870, or a body of trustees to be appointed from time to time, in some manner to be prescribed by the Ordinance, as in the case of the Church of England in Trinidad under the Ordinance No. 8 of 1873.”

It should be noted that this despatch, which is sent out with permission and directions for the introduction of an Ordinance, is a despatch obviously intended to communicate with Bishop Rainmond, and to be a guide in the preparation of an Ordinance, and there is no objection to the use of the title of the *Vicar Apostolic* on the contrary the term *Vicar Apostolic* is one which is indicated in the despatch as being a suitable one for the name of the intended corporation. The case of Trinidad is mentioned in the Ordinance which is referred to by the Secretary of State, and is mentioned as being in point, and as furnishing a suitable precedent for the legislation which is intended for this colony. It is quite clear the Secretary of State takes a view of the suitability of the precedent in Trinidad, which directly opposes the view of my hon. friend on my right (the Hon. P. Ryrie). At all events this despatch is transmitted for the information and guidance of Bishop Rainmond, and it is very obvious the opinion is given to him to adopt any title which he may think proper, and to take any one of the titles there offered to him. Well, he avails himself of the provision, the liberty being given to him, and he chooses the first, and he presents it in the Bill which is now under discussion.

The Attorney-General—The Bill, as presented, is a Bill for the incorporation of the *Vicar Apostolic* of Hongkong, and it is very obvious the opinion is given to him to adopt any title which he may think proper, and to take any one of the titles there offered to him. Well, he avails himself of the provision, the liberty being given to him, and he chooses the first, and he presents it in the Bill which is now under discussion.

The Hon. P. Ryrie—I beg to state that one ground of objection to the despatch of the Secretary of State is that it does not consider the title of Bishop Rainmond should be *Vicar Apostolic* of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General—Nor is it. The Hon. P. Ryrie—But it is very near it. The Attorney-General pointed out that the title *Vicar Apostolic* of Hongkong might imply territorial jurisdiction, whereas a *Vicar Apostolic* in Hongkong had an entirely different significance.

The Chief Justice pointed out that that document which incorporated Bishop Rainmond, or the Bishop of Acauth, as it was extremely probable his successor would not have that title, and the whole object of the ordinance would fall through.

The objections to incorporating the Sacred Congregation were that they were not a body resident in the Colony, they were indeterminate, appeared to change from time to time, and there would be serious difficulties in ascertaining how they were to act. He thought the Secretary of State's despatch did not order the passing of an ordinance, and he thought the whole difficulty, namely the sale of the present Roman Catholic Cathedral and grounds, would be overcome by passing a measure authorising Bishop Rainmond to sell and dispose of the property in this manner, and that the title of the Corporation would be the *Vicar Apostolic*.

The Hon. W. Keewick said, after referring to the despatch of the Secretary of State, that he thought it would be well if the term *Vicar Apostolic* could be explained. He suggested the term, the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong.

The Attorney-General argued that the Secretary of State had not objected to *Vicar Apostolic*. What he had objected to was of Hongkong.

His Excellency supported the position taken up by the Attorney-General. He remembered from the evidence of the Indian Constable that at 12.30 a.m. on the 13th instant, whilst he was on patrol duty, he saw the defendant and another man coming along with some vegetables in their possession. According to the evidence of the Indian Constable, the defendant was carrying a basket of vegetables under his arm, and the other man had a cloth bag containing vegetables and lettuce. When they saw the constable the defendant and the other man turned round and ran away. The constable pursued and overtook the man with the bag and searched him, and found the defendant's name on the bag, and the latter then released the man with the bag and turned his attention to the defendant, whom he took down, and in his turn he searched the defendant and found, leaving, however, his cap in possession of the constable. The cap was marked No. 1465, and Inspector Thomson afterwards visited the owner in charge, who gave him the name of the owner of the cap, who was the defendant.

A witness called for the defence swore that the defendant was asleep in his bed in his room at 1 a.m., and had not left his quarters that night.

The defendant was bound over in the sum of \$10 to be of good behaviour for six months.

The other cases decided at the Court during the day were of little importance. Two unfortunate women were fined 50 cents each for carrying noxious waters through the streets, after hours in covered path; a coolie was fined \$5, or seven days' hard labour for purchasing an empty soda water bottle from the Hong-kong Hotel; and two men, Wong Fung and Ah Ning, living at 24 Square Street and 1 Heung Hing Lane, were fined respectively

\$50 and \$25, or a month's hard labour, for keeping agencies for the sale of Taz Fa lottery tickets.

Two more cases of uttering spurious cash by money changers were brought forward by Inspector Orley, and were both remanded till Saturday next.

FOOCHOW SPRING RACES.

First Day, 13th April.
Races are given by the Daily Press:—
Griffin Stakes, Mr. Norton's No. 3000
Consular Cup, Mr. Prosser's *Ironclad*
Royal Naval Cup, Mr. Norton's *Crusier* and
Chasnoy Cup, Mr. Boter's *Sea* heat
Lottery Cup, Mr. Prosser's *Blair Athol*
Spring Cup, Mr. St. Andrew's *Merry Monk*
Natal Stakes, Major Bagstock's *Whitecap*

Second Day, 14th April.
Leger Cup, Major Bagstock's *Whitecap*
Amoy Cup, Mr. Norton's *Crusier*
Staud Stakes, Mr. St. Andrew's *Merry Monk*
Hack Stakes, Mr. Boter's *Sea*
Champion Stakes, Mr. Norton's *Crusier*
Cosmopolitan Cup, Mr. St. Andrew's *Merry Monk*

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

March 26.—Bombay received the following telegram this evening, dated London, March 26th. The political outlook in Central Asia is just at present exceedingly gloomy; negotiations between British and Russian authorities are making little or no progress, and the probabilities of a diplomatic rupture are increasing. In all ranks of Anglo-Indians there is only one belief, namely that war is imminent. The Cabinet has decided upon the adoption of a firm and resolute policy, and will take bold and spirited action should any necessity arise later on. The state of affairs on the Afghan frontier is extremely critical, and there appears to be little hope of a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. A number of twenty thousand Russians is advancing from the Caucasus into the Afghan frontier, and munitions of war are also being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Indian officers on furlough in England are hastening their return to India. Seventy of them booked their passages yesterday.

The Russian Ambassador at Calcutta has been ordered to take command of the Russian field force. Owing to transport difficulties, the men will not be ready to start for some time. Three P. and O. steamers have been chartered to bring mules from Burma.

March 27.—The Afghan Field Force will consist of 60,000, instead of 25,000, men, and will be under the command of Sir Donald Stewart. Extensive war preparations are going on here, every Department being worked night and day.

March 28.—Lord Grenville, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, last night, said that nothing indicated that the British Government finched with respect to the Afghan question; and that the Government firmly adhered to the policy agreed by both Liberals and Conservatives, while they would at the same time employ every means to effect a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

The Russian Ambassador stated yesterday that his Government was considering the despatch sent by the British Government on the 16th instant.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE IN DISGRACE.
Reports are current that the Maharaja of Cashmere is in disgrace, and likely to be deposed, on account of treacherous correspondence having been discovered between him and Russian agents. He has been forbidden to attend the Darbar, but ordered to present himself at Lahore after it.

APPEALS IN THE SOUDAN.
The Hon. J. Lubbock, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 28th March, reported that Major Chermishe reports from Suakin that the powerful Hadendowa have been defeated at Daghah, between Suheil and Kassala, by the friendly Burmahians. They captured many cattle and camels, and a large number of Hadendowa. Major Chermishe further reports that Kassala is still holding out.

It is reported from Massowah that an American Irishman has reached Oman Digma's Camp. He left Chicago and arrived at Ceylon, and he subsequently landed with Arabi Pasha. He subsequently landed on the Arabian Coast, and joined Oman Digma.

The Arrangement with France.
IMPERIAL DECREE.
From the *N. C. D. News* we extract the following translation of an abstract of a Decree relating to the present position between France and China, published by the native paper *Shen Pao*—

The French have now sued for peace upon certain terms. Beyond their petition does not go, and we have already consented to grant their prayer. It is thus that, in Annam, at all places east of Hainan Kwang hostilities are to cease at the beginning of the 3rd moon; the Chinese troops are to be recalled on the 11th of the 3rd moon; the Chinese troops are to be recalled on the 21st, and to reach the frontier of Yunnan on the 23rd of the 4th. All hostile operations in Formosa are to cease at the beginning of the 3rd moon, when the French will raise their blockade of the various ports. Li Hung-chang will notify the Viceroy and Governor of the sea-board provinces of the issue of this Decree; and, pending the final determination of the several clauses in the Treaty of Peace, precautions must be taken against all acts of treachery, and the Viceroy and Governors of Yunnan, Kweichow, and the sea-board provinces, besides all military commanders, must be instructed to exercise the greatest care and diligence, and never to relax their watchfulness. Respect this.

Different translations of the abstract are given by the *Courier* and *Mercury*, and a distinguished sinologist writes to the *Courier* regarding the *New Translation* as follows:—“The passage which is represented as meaning, ‘the French have sued for peace’ does, there, reads

法人 求 議 和 議
which any one familiar with the language may fairly translate by ‘the French have proposed for negotiations’ or ‘have asked for negotiations’; and it is not surprising that the French have sued for peace, does, there, reads

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the *Shenpao*, could have been clothed in words more considerate and less offensive to the pride of any nation.

Another correspondent of the *Courier* writes that he had never seen the word *Ching* rendered as ‘sued,’ says:—

Permit me to offer a translation by the side of what appeared in the *N. C. D. Daily News* of the 10th.

The French 求 議 和 議. The French have now sued for peace, and since

peace upon certain terms. Beyond their petition does not go, and we have already consented to grant their prayer.

The *Mercury*'s translation runs as follows, and it will be noticed in this translation that the language employed by the Decree is of a most offensive character to the French:—

In compliance with the request of the French for peace we have agreed that in the East of Tuyen-kwang, in Annam, hostilities are to be suspended on the 1st of the 3rd moon; and all soldiers to retire on the 11th, and all troops to arrive within the frontier of Kwangsi on the 21st, and that in the West of Tuyen-kwang, hostilities are to be suspended on the 11th of the 3rd moon, our soldiers to retire on the 21st and all troops to arrive within the frontier of Yunnan on the 23rd of the 4th moon. In Formosa hostilities are to be suspended on the 1st of the 3rd moon, and the French have to recall all the men from the blockaded ports immediately. Li Hung-chang is ordered to telegraph this to the Governor-General and Governor of the Maritime Provinces for their respective observance; but before the definite terms have been negotiated they ought not to neglect being ready for defence, fearing the French would be treacherous and invade suddenly. Li Hung-chang should also instruct the Governor-General, Governors of Yunnan and Kweichow, and Commanders in all directions to notify the defence army to be very careful as to the movement of the French, and be always ready for defence without negligence.

THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The following is the report for 1884 prepared by Dr. C. J. Wharry, the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital:—

1. The beginning of the year found the Civil Hospital Establishment very much scattered and carrying on its work under great difficulties, in a variety of buildings, and with a staff mostly new to Hospital work.

2. The patients and part of the staff were lodged in a portion of the old female Lock Hospital, in the new female Lock Hospital, and in the old West Point school building; while the Apothecary had temporary quarters at some little distance up the hill, and the Superintendent temporary quarters still further off.

3. The old female Lock Hospital is now, at the close of the year, partly rebuilt, and though not yet finished, is occupied by part of the patients and staff, the remainder of the patients and staff, with the exception of the Superintendent, occupy the new female Lock Hospital.

4. The Superintendent remains in the temporary quarters away from the Hospital.

5. The Superintendent's official residence adjoining the Hospital, the construction of which was ordered in March 1883, was commenced in June 1884, and though the Surveyor General reported that it would be ready for occupation in September 1884, the foundations are barely completed and the superstructure is not yet begun.

6. It is hardly necessary to remark that the completion of the Superintendent's residence will conduce largely to the efficiency of the Establishment, and the comfort of the patients. Moreover, the Government is paying house-rent for temporary quarters, and there will be an annual saving in money, on the completion of the official residence.

7. The Apothecary, Steward, and European Ward-master were all recently appointed, and were new to Hospital work at the beginning of 1884, but having been experienced in the Police Court, with their respective duties, and the work now goes on more smoothly.

8. The clerk who was appointed to the Hospital, December 1st 1883, fresh from school, did not work satisfactorily and he has now left the Hospital.

9. Confined trouble is experienced with the lowest class of attendants in the Hospital. They are only paid six dollars (\$6) a month and have a good deal of night watching in the wards besides regular work in the day time; so it is no wonder if they are not very zealous in performing their duties and not very anxious to remain in the service. It seems hardly reasonable to expect common coolies, at six dollars a month, to nurse the sick and to sit up at night with them.

10. There are present 98 beds in use, and the stress of the work falls upon the medical officer and the European ward-master.

11. The need of a second medical officer is daily felt in the Establishment and there is also a second European ward-master.

12. The strain upon the medical officer is somewhat relieved by the gratuitous assistance of Dr. Marques, who is good enough to attend to urgent cases, when he chances to be at hand in the Superintendent's absence.

13. The calls upon the ward-master are so constant and so harassing, that there is always a risk of his going the way of his predecessors.

14. These almost without exception have succeeded in the present year, and however promising and well recommended on joining the service, have nearly all taken to drink and dissipation.

15. The Hospital register records 1,433 cases, of which 69 were not admitted.

16. These latter, comprising 11 cases of dog bite, 2 of gun-shot wounds, 1 attempted drowning, and a number of contused and lacerated wounds, received the necessary attention in the surgery and were dismissed.

17. The remaining 1,364 treated in Hospital included 46 who remained at the end of 1884.

18. Of this number 486 were Police, and the remaining 878 consisted of merchant seamen, private residents, destitute, prisoners, members of the Chinese Customs and Revenue services, and officers and seamen from foreign ships of war.

19. Two invalid soldiers were received from the French expeditionary force at Keelung.

20. The admissions from the Police were 113 fewer than in 1883.

21. A number of weekly men and invalids have been discharged from the force, and the burning of the Water Police Bulk in February removed a fruitful source of disease.

22. The temporary quarters of the Water

Police in Crosby's Store were very unwholesome, but the new barracks at Tientsin were at length occupied in September, and improved health and increased efficiency may now be looked for in consequence.

23. The temporary quarters occupied by the Police at Stanley since August 1883, appear to be productive of a severe form of remittent fever, accompanied with paroxysms of the extremities. It would be well to have the Police Station there repaired and re-occupied.

24. Whitfield Station furnishes a large number of cases of remittent fever, some of these cases, the condition of this neighbourhood is capable of improvement.

25. The Police suffered principally from malarial diseases, fever and dysentery, bronchial affections, and surgical injuries.

26. The total number of days of sickness in Hospital in 1884 by members of the force was 5,167; in 1883 it was 5,990. About half as many more days were spent off duty on sick leave.

27. Ten patients were admitted from foreign ships of war; one officer and two seamen from American vessels, three British, and three Spanish seamen, and one seaman from an Italian Corvette.

28. Malarial diseases, fevers and bowel complaints, are prominent in the list and though not many were fatal, in a large number of cases there ensued severe anaemia and serious deterioration of health. A number of cases were complicated with paralytic of the extremities and none of these had quite recovered the use of their lower limbs when discharged.

29. Enthusiasm was slightly diminished by the number of patients in Hospital are no criterion of the amount of the disease in the Colony.

30. Twenty-three cases of Alcoholism and Delirium Tremens were admitted; at one time no fewer than four being under treatment. The patients rather than to the Establishment, for there was no proper accommodation for them, and they not only disturbed the other patients, but some of them, being powerful men, required the whole strength of the nursing staff and night to keep them under restraint.

31. In the course of the year a number of lunatics were sent to the Civil Hospital for observation before being admitted to the Lunatic Asylum. As there is neither accommodation for such cases in the Civil Hospital, nor a sufficient staff to attend to them, the Government might consent to suppose Lunatics being sent to the Asylum for observation. While insane persons are under observation, prior to being placed in the Asylum, they are liable to become homicidal or suicidal impulses being developed, and if this were to happen in the Civil Hospital the consequences would be disastrous.

32. Eye diseases were about the same as last year.

33. Bronchial and pulmonary complaints were not numerous.

34. At the end of July a German seaman was admitted with choleraic symptoms, and died in 4 hours. He had recently arrived from Swatow in the steamship *Ching-shan*.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched from San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 18th April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passengers.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Free-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central, F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, April 7, 1885. 690

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S. TRAQUADDY, Commandant MACLE, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Passengers until 3 p.m. on the 20th April, 1885. (Passengers are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1885. 603

Insurance.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at 1 per cent net premium per annum.

WORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 939

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Lives Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, November 6, 1883. 805

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Newspapers per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rules, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letter, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letter, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Said the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (4), Cebu-China, Tongkin, and the Philippines: Letters per 1/2 oz. 5 cents (c). Post Cards, each, 1 cent. Books, Parcels and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2 cents. Registration, 10 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents. (e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on each week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retained by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c. all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Parts of China, may deliver them to the Post Office, and the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited, or stated to the Postmaster General, as may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Pens, Curves, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed, if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be Registered or unregistered, can be received

for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious stones, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere trifling articles such as postcards, watches, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Missed or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been missed or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, Sent to, or Received at 7 p.m., or as the case may be, and forward it without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

Chair, Jiriksha, and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR MEN, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs.

Half hour, 10 cents. One hour, 20 cents. Three hours, 50 cents. Four hours, 70 cents. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA FARE.

Four Coaches, \$1.00. Return Direct, Four Coaches, \$1.50. Three Coaches, 0.85. Three Coaches, 1.20. Two Coaches, 0.70. Two Coaches, 1.00.

RETURNS.

By Tok-Lam Road. Four Coaches, \$2.00. Four Coaches, \$2.50. Three Coaches, 1.60. Three Coaches, 2.00. Two Coaches, 1.30. Two Coaches, 1.60.

By Wantai Gap. Four Coaches, \$1.75. Four Coaches, \$2.00. Three Coaches, 1.40. Three Coaches, 1.60. Two Coaches, 1.10. Two Coaches, 1.20.

TO VICTORIA FARE.

Single Trip. Return Direct. Four Coaches, 0.60cts. Four Coaches, 0.90cts. Three Coaches, 0.50cts. Three Coaches, 0.75cts. Two Coaches, 0.40cts. Two Coaches, 0.60cts.

Return by Pak-Yee. Return by Aberdeen, Started Road. Four Coaches, \$1.50. Four Coaches, \$2.00. Three Coaches, 1.20. Three Coaches, 1.60. Two Coaches, 0.90. Two Coaches, 1.20.

By Wantai Gap. Four Coaches, \$1.15. Four Coaches, \$1.40. Three Coaches, 0.85. Three Coaches, 1.10. Two Coaches, 0.65. Two Coaches, 0.90.

TO THE PEAK CHURCH, AND HOUSES IN VICINITY OF MOUNT KELLET AND MOUNT COUGHLIN.

Single Trip. Return Direct. Four Coaches, 0.50cts. Four Coaches, \$1.00. Three Coaches, 0.35cts. Three Coaches, 0.85. Two Coaches, 0.25cts. Two Coaches, 0.70.

Returning by other routes will be the same as from Gap.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours, except returning by Aberdeen within three hours and a half will be entitled to an additional payment of five cents.

Nothing in above scale prevents private agreements.

Licensed Hackers (each).

One Hour, 10 cents. Half day, 35 cents. Day, 50 cents.

Jiriksha.

Quarter Hour, 0.05cts. One Hour, 15 cents. Half Hour, 10cts. Two Hours, 25cts. For every hour or part of an hour 10 cents over two hours, 20 cents.

To Tok-Lam or Quarry Bay, 35 cents. Return, 35 cents. To Shaukiwan, 35 cents. Return, 35 cents. To Aberdeen, 35 cents. Return, 35 cents. To Victoria, 60 cents. Return, 60 cents. To Victoria, 60 cents. Return, 60 cents.

Nothing in this scale prevents private agreements.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00. 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00. 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2.50. 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-Kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.50. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-Kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-Kan Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 50 cents.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00. Half an Hour, 20 cents. After 5 p.m., 10 cents extra. Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

HIRE COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies. One Day, 33 cents. Half Day, 20 cents. Three Hours, 12 cents. One Hour, 5 cents. Half Hour, 3 cents. Nothing in the above Scale to effect private agreements.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore L., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf. 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings. 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Vessel's Name	Flag and Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Atalanta	Pfaff	738	April 16	Siemens & Co.	Kloon Dock	
Benvenue	Thomson	1337	April 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Celebes	Han	1433	April 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
China	Wisor	648	April 14	Mitchell & Co.		
City of Tokio	Mary	874	April 11	Russell & Co.		
Conqueror	Rowin	3129	April 9	M. S. S. Co.		
Deception	Purdy	648	April 15	Butterfield & Swire		
Elsie	Kuscher	1374	April 10	Butterfield & Swire		
Estrella	Campan	352	April 14	R. Marty		
Familly	Stanton	117	April 15	R. Marty		
Idyllo	Brook	852	April 15	H. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.		
Ingram	Musmann	893	April 14	Wiel & Co.		
Ironclad	Mace	2777	April 15	Chinese		
Kwang Lee	Andrew	1607	April 12	Messageries Maritimes		
Melita	Brook	339	April 16	Russell & Co.		
Natal	Clifton	1323	April 11	Russell & Co.		
Pembroke	Such	4055	April 12	Messageries Maritimes		
Plaza Chila Chem Kiao	Davies	1716	April 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Guiding Star	Lightwood	1011	April 15	Yuen Fat Hong		
Flotilla	Stapan	1063	April 11	H. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.		
Polythymia	Blythe	1262	April 14	Russell & Co.		
Rory	Wright	232	April 14	R. Marty		
Sea Gull	Worcester	48	April 14	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Sumatra	Owston	1406	April 14	C. S. N. Co.		
Will of the Wisp	Arnold	166	Dec. 22	Fusatan & Co.		
Yorkshire	Arnold	1225	April 11	Russell & Co.		

Vessel's Name	Flag and Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Alban Ross	O'Brien	812	Dec. 9	Melechers & Co.	Victoria, B.O.	
Alfred McNeil	David	1088	Dec. 29	Carlitz & Co.	London	
Alton Gunther	Stenbrugg	441	Mar. 4	Helchers & Co.	Sancatan, &c.	
Archos	Barker	432	April 1	Chinese	Chefoo	
Billy Simpson	Goggy	1332	April 8	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Blackadder	Horo	917	Mar. 14	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Centaur	Offerson	468	Dec. 29	Wiel & Co.		
Christine	Wildfang	842	Mar. 21	Russell & Co.	New York	
Crescent	Roland	533	Nov. 13	Russell & Co.		
Eden	Hagen	312	April 3	Captain		
Gondal	Schneider	840	Jan. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Guiding Star	Schneider	312	April 8	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Ino M. Clark	Conant	693	Mar. 30	J. H. Tripp		
Koon Lee	Hansen	243	April 10	Order		
Lady Harwood	Williams	362	Mar. 30	Order		
Lemnos Castle	Sobrido	362	Mar. 30	Order		
Margaria	Spain	265	April 10	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Mary Stewart	McPherson	864	Feb. 4	Arnhead, Karberg & Co.		
Minna Deitschmann	Spirling	164	April 11	Blackhead & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	C. H. Nelson	603	Aug. 21	Arnhead, Karberg & Co.		
Moses B. Tower	Baker	603	Aug. 21	Arnhead, Karberg & Co.		
Nellie M. Slade	Am. S. S. Co.	555	Feb. 13	Arnhead, Karberg & Co.		
Norfolk	Bray	1451	Feb. 13	Melechers & Co.		
Republic	Holtes	1203	Mar. 3	Russell & Co.		
R. R. Thomas	Nichols	1332	Mar. 31	Order		
Sarah S. Ridgway	Townsend	831	Nov. 20	Melechers & Co.		